

Regression results indicated that higher PiL associated with lower SCD in the whole sample ( $\beta = -.435$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The interaction between PiL and ethnic group was significant ( $\beta = .078$ ,  $p = .025$ ), suggesting the relationship between PiL and SCD was strongest in White participants, followed by Asian, then Latino, and finally Black participants. In Latinos, female sex ( $\beta = -.281$ ,  $p = .004$ ) and higher PiL ( $\beta = -.240$ ,  $p = .034$ ) predicted lower SCD ratings. In White participants, higher PiL ( $\beta = -.394$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and lower loneliness ( $\beta = .128$ ,  $p = .003$ ) predicted lower SCD ratings. Correlation analyses revealed no significant associations with SCD in the Black group, although the correlation between loneliness and SCD was trending ( $r = .222$ ,  $p = .063$ ). In the Asian group, greater PiL was associated with lower SCD ratings ( $r = -.439$ ,  $p = .011$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that PiL may be protective against SCD, particularly in Latino, Asian, and White adults. Differential predictive factors of SCD were also identified for our study groups, suggesting certain groups may benefit from specific targeted interventions. Overall, findings suggest that interventions geared toward increasing PiL and/or mitigating loneliness may help reduce SCD and the risk of cognitive decline in older adults in the US. As the current study was cross-sectional and faced sample size limitations in Asian and Black groups, future studies should include longitudinal assessment of these associations with larger and more representative samples to confirm our findings.

**Categories:** Aging

**Keyword 1:** mild cognitive impairment

**Keyword 2:** ethnicity

**Correspondence:** Celina Plum Boston University; MGH/Harvard Medical School 900 Commonwealth Ave #2 Boston, MA 02215

### 13 Does White Matter Hyperintensity Burden Predict Antidepressant Treatment Response? A Meta-Analysis.

Dakota A Egglefield<sup>1,2</sup>, Sophie Schiff<sup>1,2</sup>, Mikell Bursky<sup>1,2</sup>, David Rindskopf<sup>1</sup>, Bret R Rutherford<sup>3</sup>, Joel R Sneed<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, NY, USA. <sup>2</sup>Queens College, Queens, NY, USA.

<sup>3</sup>Columbia University and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, USA

**Objective:** Depression is a common problem among older adults and is further exacerbated by poor treatment response. The vascular depression hypothesis suggests that white matter hyperintensities (WMH) and executive dysfunction are main contributors to treatment non-response in older adults. While a previous meta-analysis has demonstrated the effects of executive dysfunction on treatment response, similar techniques have not been used to address the relationship between WMH and treatment response. Multiple commonly-cited studies demonstrate a relationship between WMH and treatment response, however, the literature on the predictive nature of the relationship is quite inconsistent. Additionally, many studies supporting this relationship are not randomized controlled studies. Critically examining data of well-controlled treatment response outcome studies using meta-analytic methods will allow for an aggregate evaluation of the relationship between WMH burden and treatment response.

**Participants and Methods:** A MEDLINE search was conducted to identify regimented antidepressant treatment trials contrasting white matter hyperintensity burden between remitters and non-remitters. Only regimented treatment trials for depressed outpatients aged 50 and older that had a pre-treatment measure of WMH burden and remitter/non-remitter comparison were included. Hedge's  $g$  was calculated for each trial's treatment effect. A Bayesian meta-analysis was used to estimate an aggregate effect size.

**Results:** Eight studies met inclusion criteria. The log odds ratios average was significantly less than zero ( $.25$ ,  $SE = .12$ ,  $p = .019$ ), suggesting that there is a significant effect of WMH hyperintensity burden on antidepressant remission status.

**Conclusions:** The purpose of this meta-analysis was to rigorously evaluate randomized controlled trials to determine the relationship between WMH burden and antidepressant treatment response. Findings revealed that WMH burden predicted antidepressant remission, that is, individuals with high WMH burden are less likely to meet remission criteria compared to individuals with low WMH burden. Results suggest that it may be important to

consider vascular depression as a distinct treatment target of alternate interventions.

**Categories:** Aging

**Keyword 1:** depression

**Keyword 2:** vascular cognitive impairment

**Keyword 3:** cerebrovascular disease

**Correspondence:** Dakota A Egglefield, The Graduate Center, CUNY, and Queens College, CUNY, dakota.egglefield@qc.cuny.edu

#### 14 The Impact of Visual Attention and Impulsivity on Disinhibited Eating Behaviors in Older Adults

Eliza Morgan, BA<sup>1</sup>, Nisha Harper, MA, MS<sup>1</sup>, Adriana Savetti, BS<sup>1</sup>, Sheila Mae Thompson, BA<sup>1</sup>, J. Kaci Fairchild, PhD, ABPP<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Palo Alto University, Palo Alto, CA, USA.

<sup>2</sup>Sierra Pacific Mental Illness Research Education and Clinical Center (MIRECC), Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, USA. <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA

**Objective:** Although the relationship between visual attention, impulsivity, and cognitively restrained eating patterns has been established in previous research, less is known about the relationship of cognitive processes and disinhibited eating patterns in older adults. Research postulates that disinhibited eating behaviors may be associated with stress, limited emotional capacity, anxiety, and impulsivity. The current study investigated impulsivity as a potential mediator of the relationship between visual attention and disinhibited eating in older veterans.

**Participants and Methods:** This study included 101 Veterans who were screened as part of a larger study assessing the impact of multi-modal activity-based interventions on brain health in older adulthood. The sample included largely White (76%), male (94%) Veterans aged 54 to 88 (M = 70.1, SD 8.9). The Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire was used to assess daily disinhibited eating patterns, and attentional impulsivity was assessed with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale. Visual attention was evaluated using the Stroop Color Word Test (Color Trial). Mediation analyses were

conducted using the SPSS PROCESS Macro. The outcome variable for analysis was disinhibited eating. The predictor variable was visual attention. The mediator variable was impulsivity. Body mass index (BMI) was included as a covariate as it was significantly associated with the predictor and outcome variables.

**Results:** The indirect effect of visual attention on disinhibited eating was found to be statistically significant (effect = 0.06, 95%: 0.02, 0.12)

**Conclusions:** Attentional impulsivity appears to mediate the relationship between visual attention and disinhibited eating behaviors. This finding extends the current literature about the relationship between visual attention, impulsivity, and other eating patterns (e.g., cognitively restrained eating) in older adults. Exploring this relationship helps us better understand the impact of eating habits through the aging process. Caregivers and older adults should be informed about the impact of increased impulsivity on disinhibited eating behaviors, especially in those with limited visual attention processes. Further understanding of the neurobiological impact of eating behaviors on cognition in older adulthood may assist in developing awareness about the importance of healthy eating patterns when considering brain health in the aging process.

**Categories:** Aging

**Keyword 1:** attention

**Keyword 2:** executive functions

**Correspondence:** Eliza Morgan, BA, Palo Alto University, emorgan@paloalto.edu

#### 15 Associations Among Subjective Cognitive Function and Cannabis Use in Older Adults

Elizabeth Anquillare, Adrianna C Gallegos, Rachel E Thayer  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs,  
Colorado Springs, CO, USA

**Objective:** Cannabis use in older adults is becoming increasingly common as cannabis becomes both more socially acceptable and legally permissible, whether for medical or recreational purposes. While previous research has found harmful effects of cannabis use on cognition in adolescents and younger adults, few